



**Public Sale.**

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds and bls.  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in pierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes.  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely  
afforted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,  
Sail duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambric and Cotton shawls,  
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,  
Coloured threads and sewing silks,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

May 20 Vendue-Master.

**Sales by Auction.**

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction

Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in

hogheads,  
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.  
New-England Rum in bls.  
Port Wine in quarter casks,  
Lisbon Wine in pipes,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in bls.  
Soap  
Candles and } in boxes  
Chocolate  
Pepper in bags,  
Cattor Oil in bottles,  
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-  
lin and muslin shawls,  
White and coloured Marfeilles and mus-  
linets,  
Linen and cotton checks,  
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk  
handkerchiefs,  
Large and small fans,  
Irish and German linens,  
Mens and Womens' saddles,  
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

May 20 Auctioneer.

**FOR SALE,**

At R. and J. Gray's

Book Store, King street,

**THE GLOSSER:**

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of  
Chorank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.  
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And  
an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the  
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.  
John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and  
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-  
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years  
to run. The stand is good for business,  
and is well known, having been occupied  
for a length of time by a baker. For par-  
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

March 20. Prince street. d

**WILLIAM LOWRY**

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO  
ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship *Tyson*, from *Liverpool*, via  
*Baltimore*, and now opening for sale, at  
the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,  
King street,

A quantity of  
**EARTHEN WARE,**  
in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,  
suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-  
pectation of receiving an additional supply  
of those articles by the first arrivals from  
Britain. Country storekeepers and others  
will find it their interest in giving him a  
call, as he is determined to sell on the  
most reasonable terms.

April 30.

d

**RICHARD VEITCH**

Has imported by the brig *Union*, captain  
*Woodhouse*, from *London*, and offers for  
sale, by the piece or package, at his  
warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

**SPRING GOODS,**

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies'

Cloths and Casimeres,

Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,

Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,

Osnaburgs, houswife and Lancashire

dowlafs,

Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimi-  
ties,

Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch

gauze,

Cambric, jaconet and other fancy mus-  
lin,

Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies'

gloves,

Color'd crapes, and figured sarfnetts,

Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles,

ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,

One case bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 2aw6w

**SPRING GOODS**

By the Union, capt. Woodhouse, from  
London, will be opened immediately and  
for sale by the subscriber,

JAMES WILSON.

Also,

100 casks best London Brown Stout,  
6 doz. each.

May 18. d3w

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

**OBSERVATIONS**

AND

**DOCUMENTS,**

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United

States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or

retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and

oranges; muskadel raisins; double and

single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.

with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

**FOR SALE,**

At Cotton and Stewart's

Book Store, Royal street,

**THE GLOSSER:**

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho-  
rank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

**SPRING GOODS.**

**JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.**

Have imported in the brig *Union*, cap-  
tain Woodhouse, from *London*, a gene-  
ral assortment of goods suitable for the  
present season, which they offer for sale  
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-  
age.

May 18.

d

**SPRING GOODS.**

**JOHN RAMSAY,**

Has imported by the brig *Union*, cap-  
tain Woodhouse, from *London*, an assort-  
ment of goods suitable for the season, and  
is in daily expectation of receiving by the  
United States from *Liverpool*, an addi-  
tional supply.

May 18.

d

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the *Union*, capt. Wood-  
house from *London*,

A handsome Assortment of

**SPRING GOODS,**

which he offers for sale, by the piece or  
package, at his store on King street, on  
the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and casimeres,

Irish linens, sheetings,

Bedticks, Osnaburgs,

Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,

Chintzes, calicoes, ginghams,

Mullins, long lawns, dimities,

Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,

Best grain scythes,

Buttons, pins, and needles,

A few elegant guns,

Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18. d122aw3w

**Robert T. Hooe & Co.**

Have received by the brig *Union*, from

*London*—a great part of their

**SPRING GOODS,**

and are daily expecting the balance by the  
ship *United States* from *Liverpool*.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogheads,

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

An extensive assortment of *Liverpool*

Earthen Ware in crates,

German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

**Public Sale.**

At 10 o'clock on THURSDAY the 27th  
instant, will be sold on the premises,  
**FIVE LOTS OF GROUND**

On Duke street, extending in front on  
Duke street from the corner of Pitt street  
to an alley on the west side of the brick  
house now occupied by Elisha Janney;  
this ground is divided into four lots of 26  
feet each, and one of 25 feet 6 inches, by  
102 feet in depth to an alley of 18 feet  
wide, that leads westward to Pitt street.

A credit of 6 months will be given for  
one half of the purchase money, and nine  
months for the remainder;—bonds will be  
required of the purchaser, and when the  
first payment is made, a bond will be giv-  
en by the seller to make a good title when  
the last payment is received.—The title  
to said property is undoubted, and from  
its situation likely to encrease in value  
speedily.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. M.

May 19. ddf

**SPRING GOODS.**

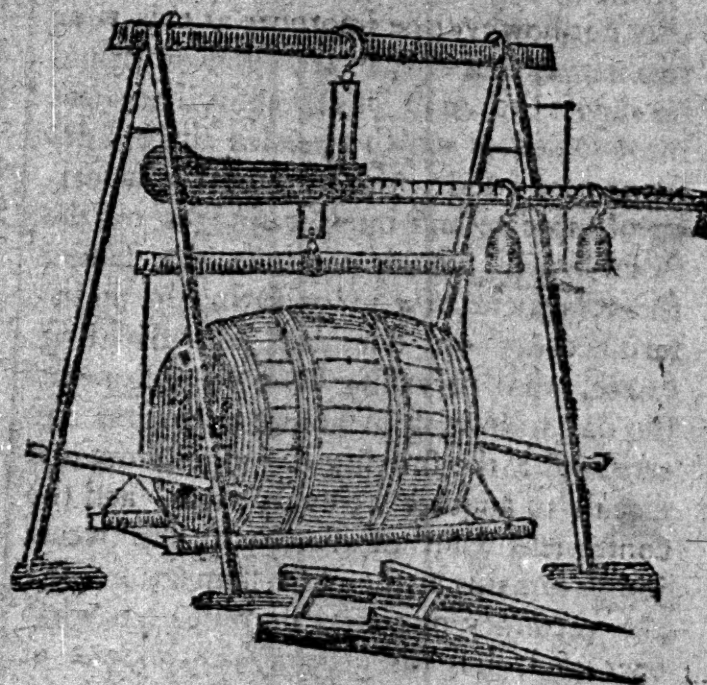
**WILLIAM OXLEY**

Has received per the *Paul Sciman*, via  
*Baltimore*, and *Union*, capt. Woodhouse,  
from *London*,

And is in daily expectation of  
further supplies of suitable GOODS for the  
season, which are now opening and will  
be sold low by the package or piece.

N. B. He has also for sale,  
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.



**The Patent Balance,**

FOR WEIGHING OUNCES OR TONS,

For sale—At the store of

**JOHN G. LADD.**

The price of this valuable instrument is less  
than one half the cost of scales and weights for  
weighing large draughts. Its accuracy is supe-  
rior to any other mode of weighing, as the brass  
cast weights are not liable to the influence of  
corrosion, which gradually reduces iron weights;  
and in transporting and in using, more than one  
half the labor is saved.

N. B. Mr. Dearborn, the patentee, is now in  
this city, with testimonials of the above men-  
tioned, and other important advantages attending  
the use of the Patent Balance. Gentlemen who  
wish to peruse those testimonials, to witness ex-  
periments, or to engage beams of any size, will  
be received with attention at Godby's Tavern,  
or at the store above mentioned.

Alexandria. May 18. d

**Spencer, Pearce & Co.**

(Next door to Messrs. Bennett & Watts's  
retail store, King street)

Have received by the Gen. Hunter, from  
*Liverpool*, and the *Union*, from *Lon-  
don*—a part of their

**SPRING GOODS,**

Consisting of fine and coarse hats, Irish  
linens, osnaburgs, ticking, India dimities,  
silks, black and color'd silk velvet,  
silk gloves and mitts, ribbons, sewing silk,  
black crape, Barcelona and love handker-  
chiefs, buckrams, tapes, pins, ink powder  
and London pewter.

They have also received by the *Six Sisters*,  
via *Baltimore*,

An assortment of handsome Prints.

And they daily expect by the *United States*,  
from *Liverpool*,

Cotton and silk hosiery, stuffs, cloths,  
kerfimeres, flannels, aprons and shirting  
checks, thickset, fancy cord and velvet,  
bindings, ferrets, striped Holland, cotton  
and linen handkerchiefs, shawls, muslinet,  
Marfeilles quilting, fustian, striped and  
silk nankeen, leather gloves, and a gene-  
ral assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they will sell low for cash, or the  
usual credit.

May 19. d10t

**FOR SALE,**

About 1100 bushels *Liverpool*

fine Salt,

300 do. *Lisbon*.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

**BENNETT & WATTS**

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the *George and Paul Sciman*, via  
*Baltimore*—a part of their

**SPRING GOODS,**

which they are now opening for sale.  
They daily expect the remainder of their  
goods by the *Union* from *London*, and the  
*United States* from *Liverpool*.

May 1. d2w 602w 2aw2w

**TO RENT,**

The STORE occupied by the  
subscriber, at the corner of Prince and  
Union street. It is an excellent stand for  
almost any business, and particularly for  
Ship Chandlery, Grocery, or a Flour  
Store. For terms apply to

SAMUEL HARPER.

May 19.  
Clean linen and cotton  
rags bought at this office.



# Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 25.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Griswold's speech continued.)

It has been said in the course of this discussion that the old arrangement might be improved by adding to the judges of the supreme court. This proposition has been repelled, whenever it has been urged. It may not however be improper at this time to observe, that such an arrangement would be exposed to most of the absurdities and inconveniences which attended the old arrangement itself; the unnatural association of supreme and inferior judges on the same bench would continue the same: the absurdities of a judge sitting in an inferior court on one day and deciding causes, and reversing his own judgments the day following in a supreme court is not removed: the shifting of judges from one circuit to another at every term, and the consequent want of identity in the circuit judge remains as the old system has left it: the certainty of courts may be somewhat increased, but the geographical extent of the country is not diminished, nor can the circuit duty be lessened, provided you send two justices of the supreme court into each circuit. And after all, what will you gain by such an organization? As to economy, which is so much the order of the day at this time, you will not promote it, in any essential point; the salaries of your new judges will amount nearly to as much money as the salaries of your present circuit judges, and the expense of holding courts will be precisely the same. That uniformity of decision, which is so necessary throughout the United States, will not be materially promoted by this arrangement; because the provision already made for that object, by writs of error and appeals to the supreme court, will preserve that uniformity in every point, which is not a mere matter of form; and in respect to the forms of business it is of little importance whether the forms of one or the other part of the country are preserved, provided the principles of decision are the same.

There is, however, one object which will be gained by the proposed arrangement. You will gain a great accession of numbers to the supreme court, and you will make that tribunal in which the justice of the country is to reside, to resemble a popular assembly, and liable to those party agitations which are so uniformly found in every large assemblage of men.

Some gentlemen, however, have said that without increasing the number of judges, in the supreme court, you may render the sessions of the circuit court more certain, and identify the judge upon each circuit, by dividing the United States into as many circuits as you have judges of the supreme court, and attaching one of the judges of the supreme court permanently to each circuit. Sir, of all possible expedients, this in my opinion is the worst, for without removing the most formidable objections to the old system, it absolutely renders the decision of causes impracticable. If the judge of the supreme court, and his associate the district judge, shall differ in opinion upon any cause which comes before them, there can be no decision; and justice becomes more uncertain (if possible) than in the court of a Virginia chancellor.

On the whole, sir, the gentlemen who advocate the present bill, have proposed no substitute for the system which it is calculated to abolish, and whilst they admit the necessity of courts, and the defects of the old system, they cannot in this hasty manner prostrate a useful institution, erected in obedience to the constitution, on any principle of decency or patriotism.

It is certainly true that no exertions have been spared by the executive power, to prove the inutilty of the present circuit courts, and the novel expedient has been gone into of sending into the judicial department for a report of all the causes which have been returned to the national courts, and from these reports, the President has sent to this house, the document number eight. Sir, many of the errors which that document contains have been already exposed, and I have not troubled myself to investigate them further, because I have considered the document itself of no importance; I will however

observe, that if my information is correct, in relation to the returns from the circuit court of Connecticut, and I presume it must be, because it is derived from the clerk of that court, the return on your table is not the return which was sent to the executive from that circuit. That return included the names of the parties in each action now depending, and if it had been sent to us unmutated it would have appeared, whether the aggregate of causes had been truly extracted, and it would likewise have appeared, who were the defendants in that court, from what class of citizens the President had made the late executive appointments in that state, and who the persons were, who are now probably afraid of federal justice.

But, sir, this document imperfect and erroneous as it is, still proves (if indeed it proves any thing) the necessity of these courts; it proves that much business has been transacted in the national courts, and that much remains to be done.

But if the business was much less than it really is, could that consideration afford any conclusive arguments against the existence of the courts. This I believe, is the first time that the utility of courts has been tested by the number of causes depending in them. In a country so commercial as this is, and embarked in so many enterprising pursuits, in which foreigners are concerned as well as our own citizens, it is impossible to prevent the existence of disputes; and if a small number of suits only have been carried into the courts for decision, it proves either that the courts were so badly organized that justice could not be obtained in them, or that justice has been so well administered that men have been induced to do justice to each other without any appeal to the courts.

But all this enquiring into the number of causes depending or tried in the courts, tends more to embarrass the question than to guide the judgment in its decision.—It is not important to be informed, how much business has been or may be done in the courts; it is sufficient to know that the existence of national courts is not only necessary but expressly required by the constitution, and that they must be so organized as to render justice speedy and certain, to every man who has the right to apply for it, and whilst it is both proved and admitted that the old arrangement could not secure this object, and that the new one has greatly promoted it, it must necessarily result that a determination to destroy the one and restore the other, can only arise from a spirit hostile to the judicial power of the union.

I will, however, detain the committee no longer upon this part of the subject, but call their attention to the present bill; I mean the constitutional right of the legislature to destroy the judges by repealing the law which regulated the mode of their appointment. And here I take the liberty of observing that I feel no terror in approaching this interesting question. Its importance can only animate us in the enquiry, and stimulate our exertions in the defence of truth and the constitution. Nor am I intimidated by any arguments which have been urged in support of this novel claim of the legislature, because those arguments, in my judgment, have been as often refuted as they have been urged.

With the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) I believe that the powers of the legislature must be ascertained by the words of the constitution itself. With that gentleman I think that this instrument is expressed in clear and unequivocal language. And he cannot admire with more ardor than I do, the wisdom of the sages who formed it, or the provisions which it contains. Indeed, sir, I admire not only the provisions of the instrument, but the order and arrangement in which it is expressed. And I fully believe, if gentlemen will attend to the order as well as the provisions of it, they will find themselves less embarrassed in the expostitions which they must pronounce.

Sir, the framers of the constitution have kept every object which it contemplates perfectly distinct; they have blended no two subjects together; each point is settled by itself, and never embarrassed by involving the definition of other points or other powers under the same head.

This order and symmetry will be apparent when gentlemen turn to the constitution. It will be there found that the first article relates exclusively to the legislative department. The mode of election, the term of service, and the powers of the legislature are there fully & clearly defined,

and it will be found that there is not a section in the article, nor a sentence, which delegates power to any other department, nor can there be found in any other article, an expression which conveys an atom of power to the legislature. The second article, pursuing the same order, treats exclusively of the executive department, and does not include a word which does not relate to the executive power. The third article with the same precision is confined to the judiciary department. The fourth relates to the authority of the states, and the duty and power of the national government, both as it regards states and public property. The fifth article provides for amending the constitution. The sixth defines the duty of government in relation to debts, and the effect of the constitution and laws made under its authority. And the seventh prescribes the mode of ratification.

This correct and distinct arrangement in the instrument itself is calculated to facilitate the investigation of powers actually given, or supposed to be given to any department of the government.—For, if your enquiry is directed to the powers of the first great department, your attention will be drawn to the first article, where every power of the legislature is delegated; and although these may be limited by powers which are given in other articles to the other departments, yet the power of the legislature can never be increased by any thing which those articles contain.—The same rule will guide our enquiry in respect to the powers of the two other departments, and in this way by discarding the application of terms to one department, which the framers of the constitution have exclusively applied to another, we shall escape much confusion and doubt.

To investigate then the powers of the legislature in relation to the judicial power, I must beg the attention of the committee in the first place to that part of the first article which relates to this subject. And here it will be found that there is not an expression in this article, or in any part of the constitution which delegates to Congress any power on this subject, but what is contained in two sentences, in the 8th section of this article. The first declares, that "Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court." The second, "to make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." By the first of these provisions Congress are clothed with unlimited power, in the erection of inferior courts, both in respect to the number and their jurisdiction; and if this power has not been limited in other parts of the constitution, it is certain that the jurisdiction of these courts, both in criminal and civil causes, might have been extended to every case which could possibly arise in any state or within the United States. And, if gentlemen please, under this general and unlimited delegation of power to erect courts, Congress might not only create and abolish courts and judges at will, but might limit the tenure of office to a term of years, to be held at the pleasure of the President or any executive officer of the government. It is under authority of this part of the constitution, that the inferior courts have been established, and it is apparent that the power given to the legislature by the general words is not only broad enough to cover all the ground demanded, but much more, and for myself, I shall readily admit, that unless this power has been limited by the subsequent parts of the constitution, Congress may at this time do what they please with courts and judges. Under the second provision which I have cited, Congress were authorized to pass the law organizing the supreme court and establishing the salaries of the judges of all the courts, and to pass all laws which were necessary to give complete efficacy to the judicial power.

I will not detain the committee by examining the particular provisions of the second article, because that relates exclusively to the executive power, and is not materially connected with this subject; but will pass to the consideration of the third article, and to which I now beg the particular attention of the committee.

The third article of the constitution does not delegate any power to the legislature—its object is to make a disposition of the judicial power—to limit and to define it—these are the great objects, and the article has provided for them in the following

ing manner: by designating the courts in which the judicial power shall vest; by securing to the judges a tenure of office commensurate with good behaviour, and be diminished; by designating the jurisdiction which the courts shall exercise; the mode in which trials shall proceed, and the facts which shall constitute certain crimes.

(To be continued)

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

## DEFINITIVE TREATY

On Wednesday the 12th inst. arrived at Marblehead the schooner Molly, 42 days from Havre. A paper of that city, of the 30th March, contains a copy of the Definitive Treaty of Peace—of which the following is a translation.

PALLADIUM.  
Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic, the King of Spain and the Batavian Republic, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on the other.

THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, and his majesty the King of the United Kingdom, &c. equally animated by a desire to put a stop to the calamities of war, have laid the foundations of the peace, by the preliminary articles signed at London, the 1st of October, 1801; and at by the 15th article of the said preliminaries, it has been agreed, "that there shall be nominated on the one part and the other plenipotentiaries, who shall resort to Amiens, to draw up the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties;" the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, has appointed citizen JOSEPH BONAAPARTE, counsellor of state; and his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Marquis CORNWALLIS, knight of the most illustrious order of the garter, &c. his majesty the King of Spain, and the government of the Batavian republic have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, DR. JOSEPH NICHOLAS D'AZZARRA, &c. and ROGER JOHN SCHIMMELPENNING, &c. who after having exchanged in due form their powers, which are herewith stated, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity and a good understanding between the French republic, the King of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian republic, on the one part; and his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the other part.

The contracting parties shall endeavor to maintain a perfect harmony between them and their states, without suffering, on either side, any sort of hostility by land or sea, under any pretence whatever; they shall carefully avoid every thing which may, in future, disturb the union so happily established, and shall afford neither aid nor protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would prejudice either of them.

Art. II. All the prisoners made on either side, by land or by sea, and the hostages taken or given during the war, and to the present time, shall be restored without ransom, in six weeks at farthest, to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, after paying the debts contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party shall (liquidate) pay, respectively, the advances made by either of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained.—There shall be appointed a special commission to establish and regulate the compensation due either party. The time and place of meeting of the commissioners, charged with the execution of this article, shall be fixed in concert; they shall state an account, not only of the expenses of the prisoners, but also for the foreign troops, which, before being taken, were in the pay of any one of the parties.

Art. III. His Britannic majesty restores to the French republic and its allies, the King of Spain and the Batavian republic all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which have been occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the Isle



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IV. His Catholic majesty cedes and  
guarantees in full possession and sovereignty  
to his Britannic majesty the Island of  
Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and  
guarantees in full possession and sove-  
reignty to his Britannic majesty, all the  
possessions and establishments in the is-  
land of Ceylon, which belonged, before  
the war, to the Republic of the United  
Provinces, or to its East Indian compa-  
ny.

VI. The port of Cape of Good Hope  
is restored in full sovereignty, as before  
the war, to the Batavian Republic.

The vessels of every description, be-  
longing to the other, contracting parties,  
shall have the privilege of refitting and  
purchasing the necessary provisions as for-  
merly, without paying any other duties  
than the Dutch are subject to.

VII. The territories and possessions  
of her most faithful majesty are to remain  
entire, as they were before the war; but  
the limits of French and Portuguese Guy-  
anna are fixed at the river Arawary which  
empties into the ocean above the "North  
Cape," near "New Isle," and the Isle of  
Penitence, in about a degree and a third of  
north latitude. These limits shall fol-  
low the course of the river Arawary,  
from its mouth, the farthest from the  
Cape, to its source—thence in a straight  
line drawn from this source to "Rio-  
Branco" towards the West. Therefore,  
the northern bank of the river Arawary,  
from its mouth to the source, and the  
territory north of the above limits, shall  
belong in full possession to the French Re-  
public: The southern bank of the said  
river, from the mouth, and all the terri-  
tory south of said limits, shall belong to  
her most faithful majesty. The naviga-  
tion of the river Arawary in its whole  
course, shall be common to the two na-  
tions.

The arrangements which have taken  
place between the two Courts of Madrid  
and of Lisbon, for the establishment of  
their frontiers in Europe, shall be made  
according to the stipulations of the treaty  
of Badajoz.

VIII. The territorial possessions and  
rights of the Sublime Porte, shall be main-  
tained entire as they were before the war.

IX. The Republic of the seven isles is  
acknowledged.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and  
Comino, shall be restored to the order of  
St. John of Jerusalem, to be held by it  
under the same conditions as before the  
war, and under the following regula-  
tions;

1st. The Knights of the order, whose  
("languages,") languages continue to exist,  
after the exchange of the ratifications of  
the present treaty, are invited to return to  
Malta, as soon as the exchange takes place:  
They will there form a general chapter,  
and proceed to elect a grand master, select-  
ed from among the natives of those nations  
who preserve (des langues) the language,  
unless they shall have already made choice  
since the ratification of the preliminaries.  
It is understood that an election made  
since that epoch shall alone be considered  
valid, to the exclusion of every other  
which may have taken place prior to that  
epoch.

2d. The governments of the French  
Republic and Great-Britain, wishing to  
place the Order and Island of Malta in a  
state of entire independence in respect to  
them, agree, that henceforward neither  
the French nor English language shall be  
suffered there, and that no individual of ei-  
ther of these powers can be admitted into  
the Order.

3d. There shall be established a Mal-  
tese language, which shall be maintained  
by the territorial revenues, and the com-  
mercial duties of the island. This lan-  
guage shall be entitled to the dignities  
proper to it, to benefits ("traitemens")  
and to a college ("auberge.") Proof  
of nobility shall not be required for the  
admission of the Knights of the said lan-  
guage; they shall be admissible to all the  
offices, and shall enjoy all the privilege  
with the Knights of other Orders. The  
municipal, administrative, civil, judicial  
and other offices dependant on the govern-  
ment of the island, shall be occupied, on  
half at least, by the inhabitants of Malta,  
Gozo and Comino.

4th. The forces of his Britannic maj-  
ty shall evacuate the island and its depen-  
dencies in three months after the exchange  
of the ratification, or sooner, if possi-  
ble, when it shall be restored to the order in  
the state in which it is found, provided

that the grand master, or commissaries ful-  
ly authorized according to the statutes of  
the order, be in the said island to take pos-  
session thereof, and the troops which are  
to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, as  
hereafter stipulated, be arrived.

5th. Half of the garrison at least, shall  
be composed of native Maltese: The re-  
mainder, the order shall have the power of  
raising among the natives of those nations  
who continue to possess the language. The  
Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers.  
The command in chief of the garrison, as  
well as the nomination of officers, shall  
belong to the grand master, and he cannot  
dispense with it, even temporarily, but in  
favor of a knight, according to the advice  
of the council of the order.

6th. The independence of the Islands of  
Malta, of Gozo, and of Comino, as well  
as the present establishment, is placed un-  
der the protection and guarantee, of France  
Great-Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia and  
Prussia.

7th. The order and island of Malta,  
with its dependencies, are declared neu-  
tral.

8th. The ports of Malta shall be open  
to the commerce and navigation of all na-  
tions, who will pay their equal and regu-  
lar duties; these duties shall be applied to  
the maintenance of the Maltese language,  
as specified in the 3d sect.—and of the ci-  
vil and military establishments of the island  
and also of a general Lazaretto, open to  
all nations.

9th. The Barbary powers are excepted  
from the two preceding stipulations, until  
the contracting parties shall procure a ces-  
sation of the hostilities which subsist be-  
tween the said Barbary states, the order of  
St. John, and those powers that possess  
the language, or are a component part of  
it.

10th. The order shall be governed, as  
well in its spiritual as temporal capacity,  
by the same laws, which were in force  
when the knights quitted the island, as  
far as they are not deprived of them by  
the present treaty.

11th. The regulations contained in  
sections 3d, 5th, 8th, and 10th, shall be-  
come laws and perpetual statutes of the  
order in the usual form; and the grand  
master, or if he should not be in the order,  
his representative, as well as his succe-  
sors, shall make oath punctually to ob-  
serve them.

12th. His Sicilian majesty shall be re-  
quested to furnish 2000 men, natives of  
his dominions, to serve as a garrison in  
the different fortresses of the said islands.  
This force shall remain there a year, from  
the restitution to the knights; and if, at  
the expiration thereof, the order shall not  
have levied a sufficient force in the judg-  
ment of the guarantee-powers, to serve as  
garrison to the island and its dependencies,  
as specified in sect. 5th, the Neapolitan  
troops shall remain there until replaced by  
another sufficient force.

13th. The different powers designated  
in section 6th, to wit: France, Great  
Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prus-  
sia, are invited to accede to the present  
stipulations.

Art. XI. The French troops shall eva-  
cuate the kingdom of Naples and the Ro-  
man state; the English forces shall like-  
wise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and general-  
ly, all the ports and islands which they  
occupied in the Mediterranean or in the  
Adriatic Sea.

XII. The evacuations, cessations, and  
restitutions stipulated by the present trea-  
ty, shall go into operation, as they regard  
Europe, in the course of a month, the seas  
of America and Africa in three months;  
the continent and seas of Asia in six  
months, following the ratification of the  
present definitive treaty, except in those  
cases especially provided to the contrary.

XIII. In all cases of restitution, granted by  
the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored  
in the condition in which they were found at the  
moment of signing the preliminaries, and all the  
works constructed since their being occupied  
shall remain untouched.

It is more ver agreed, that in every case of ces-  
sion stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inha-  
bitants, of whatever condition or nation, a term  
of three years, from the ratification of the present  
treaty, to dispose of their property acquired and  
possessed, whether before or during the present  
war; during which period of three years they  
may enjoy freely their religion and their prop-  
erty. The same is granted in the countries restor-  
ed, to all those, whether inhabitants or not, who  
shall have made any establishments during the  
period when these countries were possessed by  
Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of places ceded or restor-  
ed, it is agreed that no one shall be persecuted  
or disturbed in his person or property, under any  
pretext, on account of his political conduct or  
opinion, of his attachment to either of the con-  
tracting parties, or for any other cause, except

debts contracted with individuals, or for acts pos-  
terior to the present treaty.

XIV. All liquidations, on the one part or  
the other, laid upon funds or revenues, of what-  
ever kind they may be, belonging to one of the  
contracting parties, or to its citizens or subjects,  
shall be taken off immediately after the signature  
of this definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the indi-  
viduals of the respective nations, for debts, prop-  
erty, effects, or whatever rights, which con-  
formably to the established usages and to the  
rights of nations, should be exhibited at the mo-  
ment of peace, shall be laid before the competent  
tribunals, and prompt and full justice shall be  
rendered in these cases in the dominions where  
the claims shall be made.

XV. The fisheries upon the coasts of New-  
foundland and the adjacent Isles, and in the gulf  
of St. Lawrence, are placed upon the same foot-  
ing as before the war.

The French fishermen of Newfoundland, and  
the inhabitants of the Islands of St. Peter and  
Miquelon, shall be allowed to cut the wood  
necessary to them in the Bay of Fortune and of  
Despair, during the first year, from the ratifi-  
cation of the present treaty.

XVI. To prevent all subjects of complaint  
and contest which may arise from captures  
which may be made at sea after the signing of  
the preliminary articles it is mutually agreed,  
that the vessels and effects which may have been  
taken in the channel, and in the North Seas, af-  
ter 12 days from the exchange of the ratifica-  
tions of the preliminaries, shall be restored on both  
sides, and the term shall be a month from the  
channel and the North Seas to the Canary Isles,  
inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the  
Mediterranean: two months from the Canary  
Isles to the Equator; and five months in all  
other parts of the globe, without any further  
exception or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers and other  
agents of the contracting powers, shall respec-  
tively enjoy in the states of the said powers, the  
same rank, privileges, prerogatives and immuni-  
ties, which agents of the same class enjoyed be-  
fore the war.

XVIII. The branch of the House of Nassau,  
which was established in the ci-devant republic  
of the United Provinces, now the Batavian re-  
public, having sustained losses as well in private  
property as by the change of the constitution a-  
dopted in that country, there shall be procured  
compensation equivalent to the said losses.

XIX. The present Dispositive Treaty of peace  
is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman  
Porte, ally of his Britannic majesty; and the  
Sublime Porte shall be requested to transmit its  
accession as soon as possible.

XX. It is agreed that the contracting parties,  
upon the demand by them respectively made,  
or by their ministers and officers, duly autho-  
rized to this effect, shall be held to deliver up to  
justice, persons accused of the crimes of murder,  
of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy,  
committed within the jurisdiction of the party  
making the demand, provided that it shall not  
be done unless the evidence of the crime shall  
be so well established, that the laws of the  
place, where the accused person shall be discov-  
ered, would authorize his detention and trans-  
mission to justice in case the crime had been there  
committed. The expense of apprehending and  
transmitting the person to justice, shall be de-  
frayed by those who make the demand. It is  
understood that this article does not regard in  
any way, the crimes of murder, forgery, or fraud-  
ulent bankruptcy, committed prior to the con-  
clusion of the Definitive Treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to ob-  
serve with sincerity and good faith, all the arti-  
cles of the present treaty, and they will not suf-  
fer their respective citizens or subjects to act in  
contravention of the same, directly or indirectly,  
and the said contracting parties guarantee to  
each other generally and reciprocally, all the sti-  
pulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by  
the contracting parties within the space of thirty  
days or sooner, if possible, and the ratifica-  
tions in due form shall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned plen-  
ipotentiaries have signed with our hands,  
and by virtue of our full powers respective-  
ly, the present Definitive Treaty, and af-  
fixed our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, March 25, 1802.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,  
CORNWALLIS,  
AZARRA,  
SCHIMMELPENNINCK

The sch'r Eliza, capt. White, of this  
port, was left at New-Orleans the 13th  
of April.

By capt. O'Brien from Teneriffe, ar-  
rived at N. York the 16th inst. several of-  
ficial letters were received from Peter Stir-  
ling, esq. vice consul of the United States  
at Barcelona. The first letter of the date  
of the 6th February, contains informati-  
on that the Swedish admiral, Baron Ceder-  
strom, then at Malaga, had given orders  
that on the 10th of January, he intended  
to dispatch two frigates of his division, to  
convoy the Swedish and American vessels  
destined for the ports of the Mediterra-  
nean, as far as Sicily.

The second letter is addressed to capt.  
J. O'Brien, of the date of the 13th of  
February. Mr. Stirling informs captain  
O'Brien that, by a letter addressed to  
Mr. William Willis (Consul) from Mr.  
Richard O'Brien, dated the 30th of  
January, at Algiers—"It seems from  
the best information, that at present there  
are three sail of Tripolitan cruisers at sea,  
in search of Americans and Swedes; and  
some report that there were five cruisers  
out." Mr. Stirling adds, that the Swe-  
dish admiral had gone to Toulon, to a-

dopt a plan with commodore Dale, rela-  
tive to attacking Tripoli; and expresses  
his hopes that it may be attacked with  
success; for if the war should continue  
in its present state, it would drain the U.  
States of vast sums of money.

Capt. O'Brien adds, that on the 28th  
February, during a violent gale, a number  
of Swedish vessels had taken shelter in the  
inner road of Salou, amongst which was a  
Tripolitan Xebec of 10 guns and full of  
men, under French colors. This cruiser  
on the 2d of March went to sea and an-  
chored in 50 fathoms water. Some time  
previous to this, at night a boat belonging  
to her was seen rowing amongst the Da-  
nish vessels adjacent to the port of Salou.

Justices of the Peace for the Territory of  
Columbia, as approved by the Senate,  
April 27, 1802.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Daniel Reintzell,  
Daniel Corroll,  
Cornelius Cunningham,  
Thomas Peter,  
Robert Brunt,  
Thomas Addison,  
Abraham Boyd,  
Benjamin Moore,  
John Mason,  
William Thornton,  
Joseph Sprigg Belt,  
Thomas Corcoran,  
Anthony Reintzell,  
John Oakley,  
Isaac Pierce,

New nomi-  
nations.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

\* George Gilpin,  
Francis Peyton,  
Charles Alexander,  
George Taylor,  
\* Jonah Thompson,  
Abraham Faw,  
\* Charles Alexander, jun.  
\* John C. Herbert,  
Cuthbert Powell,  
\* Jacob Hoffman,  
Elisba C. Dick,  
Alexander Smith,  
Peter Wife, jun.  
George Slacum,  
Presley Gunnell,  
John Dundas,

New nomi-  
nations.

Those Magistrates, whose names have  
an Asterisk prefixed, hold commissions un-  
der the late President of the United States.

A letter from Cape Francois, under date  
of the 29th April, to a gentleman in Phi-  
ladelphia, states, "a rumor is now very  
prevalent, that Toussaint has been shot in  
the shoulder, of which wound he has since  
died."

### Sales by Auction.

#### SALE OF Damaged Goods & Furniture.

On Saturday the 22d inst. will be sold at  
the Auction Room,

Four bales of damaged Osna-  
burgs, for the benefit of the underwriters.

Also will be sold, without reserve,  
Two trunks of cotton hose, 1 trunk  
umbrellas, 1 trunk ribbons, together with  
a variety of

#### Household Furniture,

consisting of mahogany and walnut dining  
tables, mahogany and Windsor chairs, car-  
pets, large looking glasses, feather beds,  
plated urns, butter boats and bread bas-  
kets, silver candlesticks and goblets, large  
brass andirons, 1 elegant chimney clock,  
and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,

May 20. Auctioneer.

The subscribers have for sale at  
their store, corner of Prince and Water  
streets, at a moderate advance for cash,

Molasses of an excellent qua-  
lity in hhd. New-England Rum in bbls.  
Beef in barrels and half barrels, Coffee in  
bags, Soap in boxes, Mould and Dipt Can-  
dles in do. Chocolate, James River Tobac-  
co, Cheese, best Havanna Segars, Turks-  
Island and Liverpool Salt, fresh R. Island  
Lime, Nova Scotia Grindstones, fine and  
coarse Hats, Brown Sugar in barrels, Pick-  
led Salmon in bbls. two hhd. of Allum,  
three boxes pint and half pint rumblers,  
Tanners Oil.

Also,

A general assortment of  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,

Amongst which are,

A few fashionable English nice slippers,  
just received.

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

May 20. 1802



## John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Ware-  
house, Prince Street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings,  
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or  
And India Cotton } piece,  
German Linens and one trunk sewing  
Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handsome Looking Glasses  
in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,  
A great variety of mens, womens and  
childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,

Hyson,  
Young Hyson and } TEAS,  
Souchong

Tea tablets of China in boxes,  
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,  
Holland and country Gin of the best  
quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. } in hhds and bls.  
England Rum,  
Molasses & Sugars

Coffee in bags,  
Spinning Cotton,  
Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls.  
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,  
White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the best and common sort,  
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,  
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod-Fish,

A quantity of red Seal Leather,  
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,  
Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds,  
and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.  
Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvita.

May 13. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,  
Hyson,  
Hyson Skin, } TEAS,  
Young Hyson and  
Imperial  
Nankeens,

Bandanno hhfs. and humburs,  
German and British osnaburgs,  
Ticklenburgs,

Loaf and lump sugars,  
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.  
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Her-  
rings in barrels.

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to  
do the house-work in a small family.—  
Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.  
HAVE FOR SALE  
Best white Ticklenburg,  
Second qual. do.

Brown do.  
Osnaburgs,  
Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.  
Hessian do.  
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,  
A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Ile of May, and  
Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

VALUABLE LANDS

In Hardy county, Virginia, for Sale at  
Auction.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from  
Peter Garrett and Susannah his wife,  
to the subscriber, will be sold at public  
auction, at the Coffee House in the town  
of Alexandria, on Monday the 31st day  
of this present month, at 12 o'clock for  
ready money,

Two hundred and six acres of  
LAND, being part of a tract containing  
406 acres; lying and being in the coun-  
ty of Hardy, in the state of Virginia, ad-  
joining Robert Denton's land, about two  
miles from Col. Martin's Front Pond, on  
the Thora Bottom. The title of this  
land is indisputable, and it is said by  
good judges to be of an excellent quality.

HENRY MOORE, Trustee.  
T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

May 10. d12t

Just received and for Sale at  
this office—Price One Dollar,

DEBATES  
In the Senate of the United States, on the  
bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.  
May 10.

An apprentice wanted.

## Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.  
For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June,  
will be sold at public auction, on the  
premises,

About forty five acres of  
LAND, in and adjoining to the town of  
Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek.

This land will be divided into squares, ac-  
cording to the plan of the town, and each  
square will be sold separately, on a credit  
of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months

—the purchasers giving notes negotiable  
in the bank of Alexandria, with approv-  
ed endorers.

The whole of this land is now enclosed  
by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to  
the town, and its high and healthy situa-  
tion render it amongst the most desirable  
estates in the neighborhood for building  
lots. On one of the lots a neat and com-  
modious framed dwelling house hath been  
erected, together with the necessary out-  
houses, and on this lot there is a well  
of good water, and a number of flourishing  
trees growing. Some small frame houses  
have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete,  
and conveyances will be made in fee sim-  
ple when the purchase money is received.

The title papers may be seen, and likewise  
a plat of the land and lots, by applying  
to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold  
a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty se-  
ven acres of LAND adjoining the above  
tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty  
seven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

Just Received,  
and for sale at this Office,  
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH  
on the Bill for repealing the late Judi-  
ciary Act.

FOR SALE,  
A Negro Man, about 25 or  
26 years of age—accustomed to house  
work and waiting at table—being strong  
and active he may be otherwise employed  
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply  
to the printers.

March 29. d

T. SIMMS  
Has just received and offers for sale, at  
the lower end of Prince Street,  
15 jars best quality Tamarinds,  
And a quantity of  
Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

In the case of James Gillies,  
a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt-  
cy was duly awarded and issued against  
James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria,  
in the district of Columbia, by the name  
and the description of James Gillies, on  
the 6th day of May, in the year of our  
lord, one thousand eight hundred and two:

And whereas the commissioners in and by  
the said commission named and authorized,  
have declared him to be a bankrupt; the  
said commissioners do hereby summon and  
require the said James Gillies personally  
to be and appear before the commissioners,  
in the said commission named, on Thursday  
the 13th day of this present month; on  
Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on  
Friday the 18th day of the same month,  
at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3  
o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then  
and there to be examined, and to make a  
full and true discovery and disclosure of all  
his estate and effects according to the di-  
rections of the act of Congress, entitled,  
"An act to establish an uniform system of  
bankruptcy throughout the United States,"  
at either of which meetings the creditors of  
said bankrupt may attend to prove the  
same, and those who are indebted to the  
said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind  
in their hands belonging to him, are not  
to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,  
J. C. HERBERT, } Commissioners.  
J. B. NICKOLS,

Teste, HENRY MOORE,  
Secretary to the commission.

May 8. d6w

To the Citizens of Prince William  
County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be  
a petition presented to the next General  
Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of  
moving the County Court from Dumfries  
to the centre of the county.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In pursuance of an order of the  
Circuit Court for the district and county  
aforesaid, made by consent of parties in  
the case of the United States; v. s.  
Robert T. Hooe and Co. in chancery, will  
be exposed to public sale for ready money  
upon the 19th day of June next, the follow-  
ing valuable property, conveyed in trust to  
the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald,  
late of this town, deceased, viz:—

A Water Lot commonly call-  
ed Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the  
south side of King street and east side of  
Union street, and bounded by an alley of  
30 feet in width, on the south from Uni-  
on street to the water. On this piece of  
ground are erected three Brick Ware-  
houses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet  
deep and three stories high each—Also, a  
SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73  
feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the  
floor—all under one roof. Adjoining,  
and on the east side of this house, is a piece  
of ground unimproved the whole length of  
the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a  
25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the  
wharf. From the front of the wharf is a  
pier extended into the river 100 feet by  
60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier  
is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and  
another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,  
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.

May 8. d1f

Philadelphia Bar Iron,  
A few tons just arrived by Capt. Hand,  
and if the subscriber meets with encou-  
ragement in the sale, he will endeavor  
to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of  
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,  
And  
COARSE SALT,

fit for the fisheries, to sell.  
A Lot or two to rent for five years, in  
the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard  
was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 3d. d

JUST RECEIVED,  
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint  
decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine  
glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint  
and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and  
half pint decanters, which will be sold by  
the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,  
Gentlemen's fine black Hats  
of a superior quality, do. white with green  
unders, childrens' fine do. of every co-  
lour, and a quantity of well assorted, low  
priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

Wanted a Journeyman Baker.  
A person who is master of the baking  
business, particularly hard biscuit, &c. and  
well recommended, will meet with em-  
ployment and good wages, by applying  
to J. Sickney, or H. Jones, merchant,  
opposite Rhodes's tavern, City of Wash-  
ington.

May 15. eo31t

PETER NOWLAND,  
Hair Dresser, Royal Street,  
Has just received an additional supply of  
articles in his line, among which are  
Ladies' shell Combs mounted  
with gold and beads,  
Gentlemen's plain do.  
Almond Paste for cleaning the skin,  
Chemical Wash Balls,  
Gentlemen's Morocco travelling Shav-  
ing Cakes,  
Salt of Lemons for taking spots out of  
Clothes,  
Vegetable Powder in boxes,  
Short Silk Suspenders,  
Violet & Windsor Soap,  
Essences in Phials,  
Tooth Powder and Dentifrice,  
An assortment of Tooth Brushes,  
Silk and Swandown Powder Puffs,  
Curling and Pinching Tongs,  
Rose, Melliflower, Violet and Mar-  
schall Pomatum,  
Ladies and gentlemen's japanned Dreff-  
ing Cakes, complete,  
Gentlemen's Neck Pads,  
Do. Bandoes,  
Moreton's and Hopkins's Razor Stropps,  
Bayley's Shoe Blacking,  
Court Plaster.

May 6. eo6t

## Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next  
will be sold, on the premises, by virtue  
and in pursuance of a decree of the coun-  
ty court of Fairfax, made by consent of  
parties at July Court, in the year 1801,  
in a suit brought on the chancery side of  
the said court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah  
W. King, Letitia King,  
Henry Whitcroft, Sarah  
Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe,  
Frances Munroe, Alexan-  
der Kerr, Ann Kerr, and  
Catharine Whitcroft, ad-  
ministrators & heirs at law  
of Wm. Whitcroft, dec'd,  
Against Josiah Watson, and  
Jane his wife, and Jas.  
Watson,

We the subscribers, commis-  
sioners in and by the said decree commis-  
sioned and named, shall proceed to expose  
public sale by auction for ready money  
all that tract or parcel of land lying  
in the county of Fairfax, about two or three  
miles from Alexandria, between the turn-  
pike and Colchester roads, and touching  
on both of those roads, with Cameron's  
South Run flowing through it, contain-  
ing between five and six hundred acres  
mortgaged by Josiah Watson to William  
Whitcroft deceased, which mortgage is in-  
serted among the papers in the said suit. The  
above land will be sold either in parcels  
or altogether as may be found most suit-  
able on the day of sale; a satisfactory exhibi-  
tion of the title will be ready for the in-  
spection of all concerned by the day of  
sale, and those disposed to purchase, are  
referred for more particular information to  
the proceedings and decree in the said suit  
to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of A-  
lexandria, or to either of the subscribers  
Wm. HARTSHORNE,  
Nich's FITZHUGH,  
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. eodf

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR  
The Turnpike Road from Alexan-  
dria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by  
William Hartshorne for himself and John  
Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Irae  
Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David  
Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley  
Thomas Hammond and Matthew Fram-  
in Jefferson; Bashrod Taylor and Wm  
Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowder  
and William Stienberger in Shenandoah  
This being a business in which the com-  
munity may be greatly benefited, and as  
it has only this day come into my hands  
I have undertaken to publish without con-  
sulting the other commissioners as they are  
all at a distance. The law is with me  
and I doubt not will be shown by the  
other commissioners, to any person ap-  
plying. The law requires Ten Dollars to  
be paid at the time of subscribing; the  
remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each  
share, is to be paid in dividends, as called  
for by the President and Directors, to be  
chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ imme-  
diately, for the benefit of the 60th Re-  
giment of Virginia Militia, two MU-  
SICIANS; one to teach the different  
beats of the drum, the other, the music  
of the fife. Such persons as are well qual-  
ified for the above tuition, and will en-  
gage to instruct the Learners which will  
consist of sixteen boys for each branch,  
shall receive a liberal compensation from  
the subscriber, who is authorized by law  
to employ tutors; and by the Court of  
Enquiry, to pay them for their services  
when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.  
Fairfax County, 2awtf

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder,  
by the quarter cask. Also,  
Refined Salt Petre, by the quar-  
ter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant  
supply of those articles from the Manufac-  
tory, will be kept for sale on the lowest  
terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.  
April 6. eo6m

PRINTED DAILY BY  
S. SNOWDEN & Co.